

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include
postage.

Volume XXVIII No. 200

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.—LEAH—A REGULAR
SIX.NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—CAMPBELL'S MIN-
STRELS IN ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—LIVING
TIGER.—HAWK.—OYSTERS.—AUTOMATIC WRITER, &c. At
all hours. SATURDAY'S OPERA. THEATRE AND DEPT. BUD-
GET.—Afternoon and Evening.WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 614 Broadway.—MINSTREL
TROUPE. SINGING, AC.—TAMING HORSEMAN AND PARANOR-
MA OF THE NORTH HAVES.NEW IDEA THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—LA STYLISSE—
JOCOS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
CHROMOTYPE AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be
sent in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its
circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers,
merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the
country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-
serted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large
portion of the active and energetic people of the United
States.

THE SITUATION.

As far as we know by reports from the Army of
the Potomac, there is no change in the movements
of Gen. Meade, except that a cavalry reconnois-
sance went out to Front Royal yesterday, but with
what results we are not informed. Our whole
force is now across the river.The rear guard of Gen. Lee's army left Martins-
burg at two o'clock on Saturday morning, a few
cavalrymen picketing the other side of the Poto-
mac. The river is falling rapidly.General Lee is retreating his main force by
Staunton and Staunton, not by Calpepper as was
supposed.We have no later intelligence of the progress of
affairs at Charleston. The journals of that city,
on the 15th, anticipate its possible capture.
They declare that no flag of truce shall meet our
forces half way between the wharves and Fort
Sumter, but the city will be defended street by
street until it is a heap of ruins, if it be so doomed.The citizens are warned to prepare for the worst,
and the aged, the women and the children are
counselled to withdraw to places of shelter. The
Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel expresses a wholesome
fear of General Gillmore's power with artillery,
and recalls the fact that at Fort Pulaski he knocked
that work to pieces like a house of cards, although
it was considered next to Fort Sumter in impreg-
nability.The despatch of our correspondent from Fortress
Monroe intimates that another attack by our Moni-
tors upon Fort Darling may be expected in a day
or two. The best had reached above City Point
on Friday.The South is alarmed to terror by the recent de-
feats in the West and at Gettysburg. Jeff. Davis
has issued a call for every man between the ages
of eighteen and forty-five at once to repair to the
conscript camps. The news of the New York
disturbances had reached Richmond, and the pa-
pers are exultant over it. They hail them as the
beginning of a great Northern revolution, styling
it a "good work" and "an excellent outbreak."The rebel accounts which we give to-day of the
late expedition of General Sherman's corps against
Jackson, Miss., are most important. They show
that the fighting was terrific, that the city was
partially destroyed by the shelling from our bat-
teries, and that the loss on both sides was very
severe. General Osterhaus, one of our finest
cavalry generals, is reported to have been killed by
a cannon shot on the 12th inst., and that his body
was met by one of General Pemberton's staff on
its way to Vicksburg. The news of this con-
flict is contained in despatches from Jack-
son to the papers of Mobile, Montgomery,
Augusta, and to the Richmond Enquirer. They
comprise information from the scene of action
from July 10th to the 16th. On the latter date it
is stated in the despatch to Richmond that "the
enemy made a heavy demonstration on our right
and centre this afternoon; but Walker's and
Loring's divisions repulsed them handsomely. The
artillery fire was incessant, and our batteries re-
plied gun for gun. The enemy sought shelter in the woods.
Heavy reinforcements for Grant continue to ar-
rive, who are pressed on our right for the purpose
of crossing Pearl river above and flanking us. The
enemy are planting siege guns on their redoubts. It
is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jack-
son will be burned."On the previous evening our troops were shelling
the city tremendously. It is manifest from these
statements that Jackson was only captured by
General Sherman after a very obstinate and
bloody conflict. We give a map in another col-
umn of the capital of Mississippi and its ap-
proaches.Rosecrans is doing finely with his army, driving
the rebels before him. Despatches from Mem-
phis, dated on the 17th, say that General Hurlbut's
scouts had just arrived at Corinth, from Decatur
and Jacksonville. They report that Bragg was re-
treating precipitately into Georgia, followed by
Rosecrans' forces. General Rosecrans' advance
was reported to be at Rome, Ga. The scoutsreport that Bragg was endeavoring to make a
junction with Johnston, and that desertions from
his army were numerous.The rebel General Morgan is facing badly with
his raid into Ohio. On Saturday his forces were
overtaken near Pomaroy by Generals Hobson and
Judah, who had formed a junction. Morgan, find-
ing himself in close quarters, and learning that
the ford at Buffington Island was well guarded,
broke up his band into small squads in order to
escape. One squad, with six pieces of artiller-
y, made for the crossing at Buffington. Our gunboats
drove them back, with the loss of one hundred and fifty killed
and drowned. Our cavalry charged and captured the
battery, killing a number of the rebels. Colonels
Wolford and Shackelford succeeded in capturing
one lot of five hundred and seventy-five, and an-
other of two hundred and seventy-five, besides nu-
merous squads.Our cavalry was still in pursuit of the balance of
the command, which is entirely broken up and
scattered among the hills. The position of our
forces is such that they can neither cross the Ohio
nor get much further north.Fully thirteen hundred of the guerrillas have al-
ready been captured, among them Colonels Ward,
Dick Morgan and Basil Duke.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Africa at Halifax last even-
ing we have three days later news from Europe.
The American question was being widely dis-
cussed, both by the papers and in Parliament.
Lord Palmerston requested Mr. Roebuck to drop
discussion on the question of the recognition of
the South, as it was not desirable to resume it or
to bind the government to pledge themselves as to
future action. Roebuck postponed his answer
till the 13th, but thought a better answer than his
would be heard before that day.The impression created by the late news of the
rebel raid into Pennsylvania was that the war was
about to be brought to a close by the occupation
of Washington and the dictation of terms from
Jeff. Davis. The Times expects to hear of that
event "in a week." The Army and Navy
Gazette, in view of the possibility of Jefferson
Davis overthrowing President Lincoln, says:—
"Should another government address us from
Washington, it may be difficult, indeed impossible,
to refuse to acknowledge it."In France the question received ministerial at-
tention. Le Nord, speaking of an interview had
between our Minister, Mr. Dayton, and M. Droyn
de Lhuys, says that it has reason to believe that
Mr. Dayton did not declare that America would
consider the recognition of the Confederate States
as a *casus belli*, and that Droyn de Lhuys asked
Mr. Dayton whether a fresh offer of mediation
would be well received at Washington, upon which
Mr. Dayton said that it would not.Conflicts between the Polish and Russian forces
were still occurring, but no engagement of im-
portance had taken place since our last advices.Consols closed in London on the 11th inst. at
92½ & 93½. The Liverpool cotton market, at the
same date, was very quiet, without change in quo-
tations. The sales for the week were 39,000 bales.
The breadstuffs, provisions and produce markets
were quiet, without change of importance.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is stated that a mob attacked the railroad
station on Staten Island last night, but were most
effectually scattered, several being killed and
wounded by the Hawkins Zouaves, and thirty taken
prisoners. Two Zouaves are reported killed.The Vermont brigade will march to-day from the
Battery up Broadway, around the statue of Wash-
ington, to the headquarters of Major General Dix,
where they will report for duty.Brooks Brothers estimate their loss during the
riot at nearly \$30,000. The police are slowly
recovering the property, though a somewhat
damaged condition.The American Telegraph Company have estab-
lished an office at the corner of Sixth avenue
and Forty-second street. They have also opened an
office at 95 Eighth avenue, near Fourteenth street.According to the City Inspector's report, there
were 663 deaths in the city during the past week,
an increase of 196 as compared with the mortality
of the week previous, and 77 more than occurred
during the corresponding week last year. The re-
capitulation table gives details of alcoholism, 1 of
diseases of the bones, joints, &c., 112 of the brain
and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 11 of the
heart and blood vessels, 94 of the lungs, throat,
&c., 11 of old age, 133 of diseases of the skin and
cutaneous fevers, 7 premature births, 120 of dis-
eases of stomach, bowels and other digestive or-
gans, 49 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 1 un-
known, 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 106
from violent causes. The nativity table gives 455
natives of the United States, 137 of Ireland, 51 of
Germany, 6 of England, 2 of Scotland, and the
balance of various foreign countries.The cotton market was depressed yesterday, and mid-
dlings down to 86 cents, with sales of 850 bales reported.
The locality for four was moderate and for wheat
and corn active, but prices in most instances favored
buyers.In provisions and groceries transactions were mod-
erate at prevailing prices. Tallow and whiskey were
more quiet. Oil, metals and naval stores were dull
and declining. There was more doing in the freight line.The stock market was strong yesterday, without much
activity, the chief inquiry being for Erie and Southern
old. Gold rose to 127, and closed with an upward ten-
dency. Exchange was 138½ & 139. Money was easy at
5 & 6 per cent. The bank statement shows an increase
of \$2,343,775 in deposits, and a decrease of \$1,596,261 in
loans and \$311,908 in specie.

All Calm.

No symptoms of disturbance of any kind
occurred yesterday to change the peaceful
aspect which the city wore on Saturday and
Sunday. No attempt at violence was man-
ifested in any quarter. The calm which some-
times heralds, but always succeeds the storm,
was present everywhere, and, with the exception
of the additional display of military uni-
forms about the Arsenal and other vicinities
up town, no one would suppose that the peace
of the metropolis had been so recently inter-
rupted. The officials charged with the prose-
cution of the draft made no attempt to renew
it, and, in the absence of any exasperating
causes, the people preserved a perfectly order-
ly course. Business began to flow in its usual
channels and the regular lines of travel
throughout the city were resumed.It is understood that a delegation of the cap-
italists of this city, of those who furnished the
government with the one hundred and fifty mil-
lions of dollars on the breaking out of the
rebellion, have gone to Washington for the pur-
pose of consulting with the authorities there
relative to the draft in this State. The Gov-
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The Capture or Disposition of Lee's Army—The Opportunity of the Administration.

The recent heavy and crippling blows inflicted
upon the rebellion, East and West, render it
morally certain that all that is wanted to put
an end to the spurious Southern confederacy of
Jeff. Davis is another meeting between the vic-
torious and enthusiastic army of General Meade
and the defeated, terribly cut up, re-
treating and demoralized army of General Lee.
Without knowing anything of the exact move-
ments of either army for some days past, we
think it may be safely said that Lee, in the
Shenandoah valley, is maneuvering to get out
of it and back again to Richmond without an-
other battle, if possible, while General Meade,
with a due regard to the great object of a
crowning success, is vigilantly watching the
movements of his adversary, and moving to
cut him up or out him off as the opportunity
may offer.We presume that the militia forces of Gen-
eral Couch, forming of themselves a very con-
siderable army, may now be considered as
withdrawn from further active operations.
Otherwise those troops might now be exceed-
ingly useful to General Meade in protecting his
communications while employing the Army of
the Potomac *en masse* in direct pursuit of the
enemy's columns, in order to bring them to a
stand or piecemeal to destroy them. We are
satisfied, however, that with the regular re-
inforcements which have been added to General
Meade's army since the great battle of Gettys-
burg he will soon effect a final settlement with
Lee, if the wily rebel leader can only be
brought to the test of another engagement. But
the half dozen passes over the Blue Ridge be-
tween Harper's Ferry and Staunton (over a
hundred miles) afford so many doors of retreat
to Lee by which he may escape unless vigi-
lantly watched on both sides of the mountain
at the same time. This, then, is the task which
the situation of Lee's army in the Shenandoah
valley enjoins upon General Meade—the task
of overhauling the enemy's forces in a direct
pursuit, or of intercepting them at or near some
one of the Blue Ridge passes, with the main
body of his army in good supporting distance.General Meade's great opportunity for the
capture or destruction of Lee's army was unfor-
tunately lost at Williamsport. That army is
now at large; but even at Winchester it is
nearly two hundred miles from Richmond; and
upon his interior lines from Harper's Ferry
Meade has only to keep a vigilant eye upon the
movements of Lee in order to intercept him by
any route he may take. In fact, we believe
that General Meade, dropping all these nice ex-
periments of the strategy of hide and seek, has
only to push directly up the Shenandoah valley
after Lee to secure the overthrow and final dis-
persion of his army. Can any one imagine that
his officers and soldiers from Mississippi, or Loui-
siana, or Alabama care any longer to be fight-
ing on the soil of Virginia after the loss of
Vicksburg and Port Hudson? or that his Tennes-
see regiments have any further interest in
Richmond, with the expulsion of Bragg by
General Rosecrans from Tennessee into Geor-
gia? or that the chivalry of South Carolina are
ambitious to await the issue of another battle
of Gettysburg, when Charleston is in danger
and Beauregard is clamorous for the return of
his soldiers from Virginia?It is not possible, considering these late dis-
asters to their armies and their cause every-
where, that the soldiers of Lee, even those
from Virginia and North Carolina, still cherish
any confidence in their sinking cause. They
must see that the situation of Jeff. Davis is a
hopeless one; that nothing can save him; that
his at length becomes foolish and useless to
continue the war for a Southern confederacy;
and that the glory to the Southern soldier of
sacrificing his life for this Southern Utopia has
departed, and that he has been grievously de-
franded in the heavy sacrifices he has already
made. It was understood throughout the re-
bellious States and by Lee's army that with his
invasion of Pennsylvania would begin an ag-
gressive campaign which would surely culmi-
nate in the dictation of a treaty of peace by Lee
from the White House at Washington. Thus
for all their losses and all their disasters in
other quarters the suffering people of the re-
bellious States would be a thousand times over
indemnified in the crowning achievement of a
Southern confederacy, with its boundaries es-
tablished according to the will of Gen. Lee.
How great, then, must be the despondency and
the despair of Lee's soldiers, in view of the
fact that in this hopeful campaign it was only
by the luckiest of accidents that his whole ar-
my escaped capture or destruction!We are satisfied that Gen. Meade has the
forces with which this demoralized army of Lee
may still be captured or cut to pieces and dis-
persed on its way to Richmond, and we trust
that Lee will not be again allowed to get be-
hind the Chickahominy. But, in any event,
even if a siege may yet be required to secure
Richmond, and reinforcements by many thou-
sands may be needed to fill up the wasted ranks
of the Army of the Potomac, we cannot think
that there is or will be any necessity for en-
forcing the conscription. From the readiness
with which twenty thousand of our State militia
were sent forward to the defence of Pennsylv-
ania, it is manifest that the militia reserves in
the several loyal States and the volunteering
system will be quite sufficient to supply all de-
ficiencies and requirements in our armies to the
end of the war. Grant that the Conscription
act is a constitutional act, it is still offensive
and odious to a large proportion of our labor-
ing classes; and when the objects sought for by
such an act can be promptly secured in other
ways and by other means, surely it is the pol-
icy of wisdom to defer indefinitely the enforce-
ment of the obnoxious law.We think the rebellion is nearly subdued,
that the war is nearly at an end, and that our
late great victories, East and West, have done
away with the necessity which might otherwise
exist for the raising of a new army under the
conscription.Who QUELLED THE RIOTS ON STATEN ISLAND?—
On Staten Island there was the greatest panic
among the bankers, brokers, merchants, ship-
owners and others who do business in New
York on the appearance of a riot in that sub-
urb of the metropolis. They ran here, there
and everywhere in a state of alarm. At length
Billy Wilson turned up and called for three
hundred of his old regiment to meet him. The
very call was sufficient. The rioters immedi-
ately subsided, saying it was no use to attempt
to resist Colonel Wilson, and they submitted at
once, like the coon which came down from the
tree, surrendering to the unerring rifle of Cap-
tain Scott, and saving him the trouble of fetch-
ing it down.The political press of this city, having done
much to cause and to encourage the recent riots,
now seems anxious to have them renewed. The
niggerhead organs are evidently trying to make
the conscription as odious as possible, and the
copperhead organs neglect no means to render
it odious to the masses. Both these classes of
luculent newspapers publish articles calcu-
lated rather to irritate than to soothe the ill
feeling now prevalent. Some of the results of
their teachings they saw last week, and may, if
they continue, shortly see again. We have for
a long time predicted these results, and are
consequently not surprised at them.It is a very noticeable feature of the course
of the niggerhead papers that they lose no op-
portunity to give aid and comfort to the rebels.
This fact was amply illustrated last week, when
the Tribune, Times and Post vied with each
other in representing the outbreak in this city
as the result of a rebel plot and a part of a
deep laid rebel plan for raising a revolution in
the North in favor of Jeff. Davis. If these
abominable assertions were true, what greater
encouragement could Jeff. Davis desire? Over-
whelmed as the rebel leaders are by the success
of their arms, what other news could have brought
them such comfort and consolation as the intel-
ligence of an immense popular uprising at the
North in behalf of their confederacy? This is
undoubtedly what the abolitionists intend. They
know that the rebels are beaten. They know
that unless something is done to prolong the
war the Union will be restored before their
conspiracy to abolish every seceded State can
be accomplished. They know that to pro-
long the war it is necessary to inspire Jeff.
Davis and weaken our armies. They have tried
to do this by procuring foreign intervention, and
have failed. They have tried to make bargains
with the rebel leaders, as in the case of Conway
and Mason, and have failed. As a last resort,
they have tried first to incite and then to mis-
represent popular disturbances at the North.
Here, logically and practically, we arrive at the
motives of the niggerheads in exciting riots by
violent and abusive articles and in assuring the
rebels that the rioters are led by Jeff. Davis' agents, sympathize with Jeff. Davis' rebellion,
and belong to a vast conspiracy to aid Jeff. Davis' sinking cause. These motives are to keep
up the war until the last cent is stolen from the
national treasury and the last slave is trans-
formed into an abolition voter.It is almost unnecessary to say that the in-
cendiary and treasonable statements of the
niggerhead organs are untrue. Jeff. Davis has
no party in this city except the abolition party.
The masses of our people are thoroughly loyal.
They have given more money and sent more
men to the war than the people of any other
two cities in the country. They have supplied
and sustained the finances of the government,
the sinews of the war. Why, the very classes
said to have been engaged in the recent riots
have contributed more soldiers to the Union
armies than all the niggerheads in the nation—
in spite of poor Greeley's bombast about the nine
hundred thousand radicals he promised to send
and did not. The recent exhibitions of popular
discontent were not caused by any hostility to
the Union. They were fomented by the cop-
perhead organs for political purposes, and by the
scandalous, insulting and abusive articles in the
abolition papers, and especially in the Tribune,
Times and Post, whose editors appear to hate
the white race as intensely as they adore the
black. The abolition leaders are aware that their
only hope of maintaining political power is by
the votes of emancipated negroes. Their party
has made such a dismal fiasco in its attempts
to administer the government that white voters
can no longer be deluded into giving it sup-
port. Consequently the abolitionists are en-
deavoring to manufacture negro voters, and
it was the popular but misguided apprehension
of this scheme which led to the murder of the
unfortunate negroes last week. During this
war thousands of blacks have been sacrificed
to the ambition of the abolitionists, and the
poor fellows who were hung during the riots
were but added to the heap. But while we
fix the chief responsibility of the recent
disturbances where it justly belongs, we do not
absolve the copperhead journals and the politi-
cians, from Governor Seymour down, of their
share of the blame. The copperhead papers
should not have given occasion for the out-
break by harping upon and misrepresenting the
Conscription act for political effect, and Gov-
ernor Seymour ought to have arranged with the
Washington authorities to furnish the quota of
this State by volunteering, as he could readily
have done, and so have relieved us of the draft
altogether. As it was, however, both nigger-
head and copperhead organs sowed the wind,
and they came very near reaping the whirl-
wind a few days ago. If they now persist in
provoking another storm they will not so easily
escape.BRITISH CHIVALRY—MORE HELP FOR THE
WEAK.—England is the Quixote of nations. She
is ever ready to break a lance in behalf of the
distressed. But, unlike her Spanish model, her
chivalry and her interests go hand in hand. This,
to be sure, is purely accidental; and if her
good actions sometimes prove profitable she is
not the less entitled to credit for them.Just now she is in a sad state of concern
about a shaky potentate who has been hitherto
supposed capable of taking care of himself.
His people have somehow got at loggerheads
about the merits of the system of government
of which he is the representative, and unless he
gets foreign aid he and his dynasty will go by
the board. England, ever ready to rush to the
assistance of the wealthy and defenseless, has
proffered her services, and the sympathy which
used to be spent upon the nigger is now ex-
pended upon his Chinese rival. There is not a
dockyard in Great Britain which does not re-
sound with the noise of work in progress for the
new protegee, and it is edifying to witness the
sudden unanimity with which the British public
have combined to further his interests.We admire this spirit. It is high-minded, it
is consistent, and will carry with it its own
reward. It was by the exercise of similar be-
nevolence that England acquired her Indian em-
pire. She assisted the weak, and thereby came
in for the heritage of the strong. What she is
now doing for the Emperor of China she would
have done for Emperor Davis if he had not
prematurely exhibited so much vigor. She has
a commendable dislike of taking the strong
side. Now that he is getting weak in the limbs
he will command all her best efforts.A short time since our London correspondent
gave us a statement regarding some monster
iron-clads which were in progress in the En-
glish dockyards for his Celestial Majesty. OneThe Recent Reign of Terror and the In-
cendiary Press.The political press of this city, having done
much to cause and to encourage the recent riots,
now seems anxious to have them renewed. The
niggerhead organs are evidently trying to make
the conscription as odious as possible, and the
copperhead organs neglect no means to render
it odious to the masses. Both these classes of
luculent newspapers publish articles calcu-
lated rather to irritate than to soothe the ill
feeling now prevalent. Some of the results of
their teachings they saw last week, and may, if
they continue, shortly see again. We have for